

POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION IN NORTH BAY AND SAULT STE. MARIE

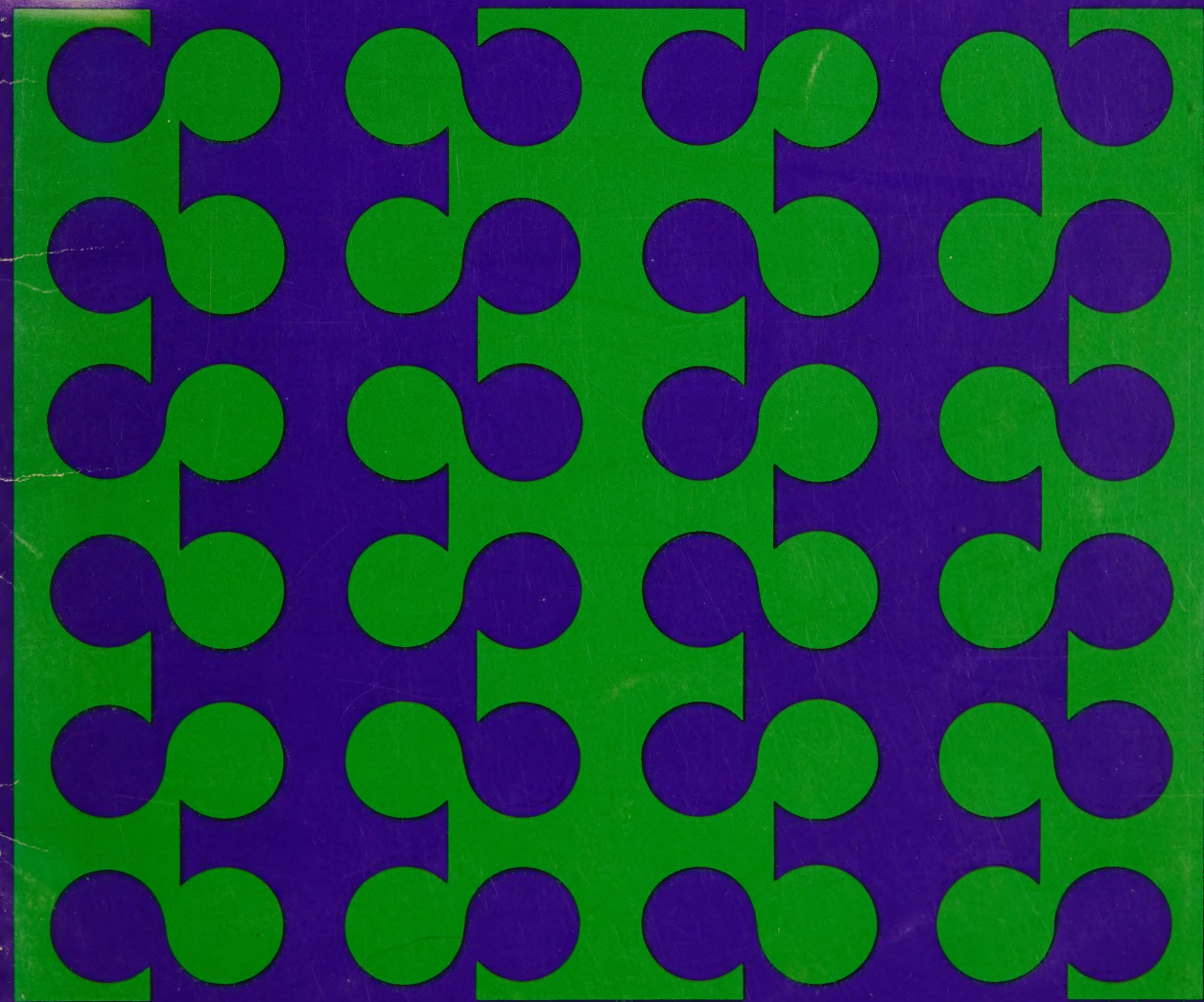
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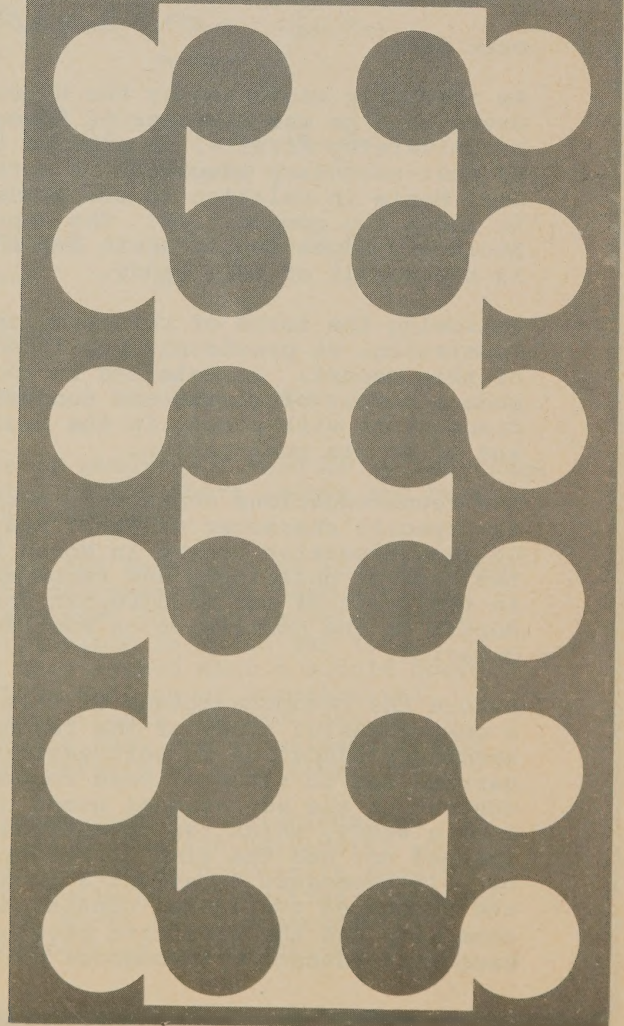


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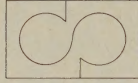
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Commission on
Post-Secondary
Education in Ontario

POST-SECONDARY
EDUCATION IN
NORTH BAY AND
SAULT STE. MARIE



Commission on Post-Secondary Education in Ontario



May 16, 1972.

The Honourable George A. Kerr, Q.C.,
Minister of Colleges and Universities,
Queen's Park,
Toronto 5, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

As specially requested by the Honourable William G. Davis when he was Minister of Education and Minister of University Affairs, we studied the organization of post-secondary education in North Bay and Sault Ste. Marie in relation to the needs of the citizens in these two communities. The Report on Post-Secondary Education in North Bay and Sault Ste. Marie is the result of this study.

Following the terms of reference set out for the Commission, we previously published a draft version of this report. As detailed in the introduction, we made a number of visits and conducted extensive discussions with people in the region, both before and after its publication.

The recommendations contained in this report reflect the special character of Sault Ste. Marie and of the College Education Centre in North Bay and supplement the general philosophy and recommendations published in the draft of our main report for all Ontario, "Draft Report of the Commission on Post-Secondary Education in Ontario".

Before the recommendations of this report are implemented a comprehensive study of the resources required for post-secondary education in northeastern Ontario should be carried out to situate these recommendations within the context of the educational needs of the entire region. Such a study, which the Commission had neither been requested nor had the time or resources to undertake on its own, is necessary to effect a proper rationalization of the resources available, consistent with the needs of the community and the effective development of post-secondary education throughout northeastern Ontario.

We now have the honour of submitting to you our final report of this special study.

Yours respectfully,

Commission on Post-Secondary Education in Ontario

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B. Kymlicka

B. Kymlicka, Secretary

Hugh L. Macaulay
resigned February 26, 1971.

Commissioner Cherry wishes it understood that he is concerned about the approach suggested in the above letter and he will expand on his concern at a later date.

Commissioners Davis, Newnham and Ladyman wish it understood that they disagree with the recommendation that a single board of governors be established for the existing post-secondary educational institutions in North Bay (see Recommendation 6). While they agreed that a single board of governors should be established on an experimental basis for post-secondary educational institutions in Thunder Bay, they do not think that the experiment should be extended to this area of Ontario at this time.

Commissioner Isabelle believes that the relationships between Nipissing College and Laurentian University and between Algoma College and Laurentian University should be subjected to further study involving all parties concerned before the implementation of North Bay Recommendation 3 and Sault Ste. Marie Recommendation 3 respectively.

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Introduction

On April 9, 1970, the Commission on Post-Secondary Education in Ontario received from the Honourable William G. Davis, then Minister of Education and Minister of University Affairs, a request to study post-secondary education in the North Bay and Sault Ste. Marie regions.

The objectives of the study were to be similar to those considered in the Northwestern Ontario study previously requested of the Commission, i.e. "the nature and extent of post-secondary education that can be offered in small and medium-sized communities in Ontario." [Letter sent to Dr. Douglas T. Wright by Mr. William G. Davis on February 11, 1970]

The primary concern of the Commission in approaching this study is to ensure the continuing provision of adequate post-secondary educational services to meet the needs of the greatest number of people in the region.

The report is presented in four main sections: The first outlines the Commission's method of inquiry. The next two sections, headed North Bay and Sault Ste. Marie respectively, follow an identical pattern of organization. After a brief description of the development of the institutions involved, and an analysis of the possible future demand for post-secondary education in the region, each section concludes with a set of recommendations. The fourth section comprises tables outlining socio-economic and demographic data pertaining to the region and lists submissions received and public meetings held by the Commission.

As with all of the supplementary reports published by the Commission, the recommendations on post-secondary education in North Bay and Sault Ste. Marie are in addition to, rather than substitutes for the recommendations of the Commission's final report to the Government of Ontario. The Commission also wishes to draw particular attention to its *Draft Supplementary Report on Post-Secondary Education for the Franco-Ontarian Population*.¹

¹ See also the *Report of the Ministerial Commission on French Language Secondary Education*, Toronto, Queen's Printer, 1972; especially Recommendations 65, 66, 67, 71 and 72.

The Commission's Inquiry

Following the request of the Minister, the Commission designated two of its members, Dr. Douglas T. Wright and Mr. William A. Cherry, to direct the study.

The first step taken was a review of the briefs presented to the Commission at its public hearings held in North Bay and Sault Ste. Marie. A list of these briefs is in Appendix B of this Report. Background information on the regions was gathered, in general, from existing government publications. The prime source utilized was *Design for Development: Northeastern Ontario Region*, published in January of 1971 by the Ontario Department of Treasury and Economics.

To complete the background data, the Commission requested the institutions to supply specific information on their present and projected enrolment figures and building programs.

Initial meetings with the Commission were arranged with representatives of all post-secondary institutions at North Bay on June 14 and 15, 1971 and at Sault Ste. Marie on June 16, 1971 to discuss the future needs of higher education in their respective regions. A list of those meetings and persons in attendance is to be found in Appendices C and D.

Subsequently, the *Draft Report on Post-Secondary Education in North Bay and Sault Ste. Marie* was published and was distributed in October, 1971. Invitations to comment were extended to those concerned in the community and institutions, and indication was given that further discussions would be held.

Mr. William Cherry and Dr. Douglas Wright accordingly visited North Bay on February 2 and Sault Ste. Marie on February 3, 1972 to hear the presentations and discuss opinions on the Commission's draft recommendations for North Bay and Sault Ste. Marie.

As a result of these discussions and further Commission review, the following final supplementary Report with recommendations has been prepared.

Special note should be made of the fact that the recommendations severing Algoma and Nipissing Colleges from Laurentian University of Sudbury are not aimed at decreasing the accessibility of students from Sault Ste. Marie and North Bay to Laurentian. Undoubtedly, if the number of such transfers should increase, the institutions involved will co-operate in devising suitable arrangements.

NORTH BAY

Background

The Region

North Bay is the main communications and service centre for the Nipissing District of Northeastern Ontario. There is an increasing trend towards urban concentration in the district. By 1970, the city of North Bay had a population of 45,258 — 67.6 per cent of the district's 66,909 people.² Over the last decade, however, North Bay has experienced an annual average population growth rate of 1.8 per cent, as compared to 2.2 per cent for the province.³

According to the 1961 census, 45 per cent of the population of the district was of French origin. The detailed breakdown of the ethnic origins of the population of the city and of the district is shown in Table 1-4.

The 1961 census also identified more than 75 per cent of the labour force of North Bay as deriving income from the tertiary or service sector of the economy with the secondary sector, composed of manufacturing, at 9.8 per cent and construction at 6.8 per cent. Table 3-1 provides further information on the labour force.

Post-Secondary Education

Four institutions of higher education are situated in North Bay: Cambrian College of Applied Arts and Technology, Nipissing College, North Bay Teachers' College, and St. Joseph's School of Nursing.

Cambrian College of Applied Arts and Technology, with campuses at North Bay, Sault Ste. Marie and Sudbury, is one of the twenty colleges of applied arts and technology in Ontario. The North Bay campus, established in 1967 to serve the needs of the Nipissing District, had a 1970 enrolment of 516 full-time students and 771 part-time students. The College is also responsible for a retraining program which, in 1970, had an average of 128 students enrolled per month. Appendix A provides past and projected enrolments for Cambrian College, as well as for the other three institutions. The campus offers extensive courses in business and applied arts. The technology programs are primarily operated by the Sudbury campus. At present, the College operates in an old public school and portables near the centre of the city. During the summer of 1972, the

² *Design for Development: Northeastern Ontario Region*, Ontario Department of Treasury and Economics, January 1971, 193.

³ *Ibid.*, 193.

College will move to a new building on a 700-acre campus just west of the city limits, where it will share certain facilities with the other three post-secondary educational institutions of North Bay.

In 1948, the University of Toronto began offering extension courses in North Bay leading to a baccalaureate.

In 1959, a local private corporation known as the Northeastern University was established to continue the task of the University of Toronto in the region. The Northeastern University, offering only the first year of an Arts and Science program with its students transferring to other universities to complete their studies, existed until 1967 when it was federated with Laurentian University of Sudbury as Nipissing College. In 1970, the College had 88 students in its full-time first year Arts and Science program and 780 students engaged in part-time studies. The College hoped to offer its own second and third years beginning with the 1971 freshman intake. The College is presently situated in an old remodelled home for the aged, close to the centre of the city. During the summer of 1972, it will move to the new shared campus.

The North Bay Teachers' College, the oldest post-secondary educational institution in North Bay, occupies the former North Bay Normal School building which was constructed in 1909. Its students, 495 during 1970, follow a one-year course set up by the Department of Education. The Teachers' College is intending to expand its curriculum to offer adult education and Bachelor of Education programs when the college is also moved to the new educational complex.

The St. Joseph's Regional School of Nursing was established in 1931 and now operates in a leased building constructed in 1903. The school currently offers a two-year program. Enrolment in 1970 was 114 students. Students take some general education courses at the Cambrian College of Applied Arts and Technology in preparation for a fuller integration with the College in 1972 when the School moves to the new educational complex.

The new campus which is referred to in each of the preceding paragraphs is described in further detail in the following section.

The Findings

The College Education Centre

The College Education Centre was designed to bring together on a single campus the four post-secondary educational institutions in North Bay.

This concept was first mentioned in 1966 at a meeting of the Committee on University Affairs with representatives of Nipissing College. At that meeting, the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the College, Dr. Trusler, proposed that

the four post-secondary educational institutions, all in need of new facilities, join in one centre and make use of common services such as library, auditorium, gymnasium, computer centre, cafeteria, and playing fields.

The following year, 1967, 700 acres of land on the west side of the city were purchased for the centre by Cambrian College. After having acquired the site, the next step forward was the creation in 1968 of the Campus Planning Committee. Established by the Department of Education, this Committee ensured equal representation for each institution involved.

The main function of the Committee was to co-ordinate the activities of the four participants in planning the future of the College Education Centre. A Master Plan for building programs based on the future needs of the institutions was developed. After the Master Plan proposed by the Campus Planning Committee was approved by the four institutions, construction began in 1970. By the summer of 1972, the first phase of the College Education Centre will be ready for occupancy.

The Demand for Post-Secondary Education

The College Education Centre is being built to meet the projected post-secondary educational needs of the Nipissing District. Its interior design, accommodating the four participating institutions, appears to be of a flexible nature, allowing for possible changes in specific demands. The overall design capacity, however, remains fixed to meet the general forecast demands. Accordingly, an analysis of the probable future demands seems in order.

The method employed here is to examine the Grades 12 and 13 retirements in the district with respect to the reasonable participation rates of this group in post-secondary education. These calculations are contained in Table 2-4. The average participation rate for the province is likely to reach 50 per cent in the near future. If current trends continue, it may reach 60 per cent by 1980. A participation rate of 70 per cent, while possible is improbable for the Nipissing District given the range of programs which may be reasonably offered in light of the size of the population being served.

This suggests that participation rates of a 50 per cent low and a 60 per cent high should be used as reasonable limits for possible future enrolments.

The expected freshman intake of the existing institutions, as calculated by them, is reproduced in Figure 1 and contrasted against the projections for the same period, derived from Table 2-4 for selected years. 1972 is the first year that the College Education Centre will be occupied. By 1975, all presently planned building programs will be complete.

Figure 1

	Institutional Expectations	Probable Low (50%)	Development High (60%)
1972	770	554	642
1975	880	667	800
1980 ⁴	n.a.	758	910

From Figure 1 it can be seen that the institutional expectations may be overly optimistic. The main implication here is that the College Education Centre building program may be in advance of what is likely to be needed. A careful review of the building program should be conducted in order to ensure that facilities are not constructed too far in advance of needs and, more important, that the probable maximum demand occurring in 1980 is not exaggerated.

Conclusions

As shown in the previous section, there is a considerable demand for post-secondary educational services in the district. There can be no doubt that a fairly wide spectrum of undergraduate services will be required to meet this demand. Students wishing to attend specialist and some professional programs may continue to go elsewhere in the province for their education. This is especially so in programs that require heavy capital investment and large enrolment for operating economies. The prospects in North Bay are not likely to generate an enrolment that would justify more than a limited range of three-year programs in applied arts, technology, and general arts and science.

In planning their activities, the four institutions of post-secondary education in the district have understandably concentrated their efforts in North Bay. The development of the College Education Centre in North Bay is a noteworthy and justifiable (given the population of the district) departure from the traditional patterns of delivering educational services in the province.

The meetings of the Commission with representatives of the four institutions of post-secondary education, and subsequently with the members of the Campus Planning Committee, were most encouraging and informative. They provided a clear indication as to the sincerity of the educators and community representatives involved for providing the optimum in post-secondary educational services to their community. It was apparent that the concept of the College Education Centre and the task of the Campus Planning Committee in realizing this concept has, and continues to enjoy, the support of all those concerned.

As clearly mentioned during these meetings, the location of the four post-

⁴ By 1980, post-secondary enrolments in the province and thus the district are likely to peak and even begin declining, reflecting the peak in secondary enrolment anticipated in the mid-seventies. See *Draft Report*, Chart D-IIa.

secondary educational institutions on one campus in North Bay benefits the whole community. The physical facilities can be improved, the spectrum of educational and cultural programs can be expanded and there is the potential for innovation.

Programs could be designed allowing for a selection of courses across the traditional divisions of college and university curricula. In fact, new courses drawing on the expertise and resources of both the university and the college could well become an important and distinctive feature of the College Education Centre.

The representatives of the institutions expressed their concern that physical proximity as well as an intermingling of students and programs could easily create a melting pot and result in a loss of identity for one if not for all of the institutions involved. The diversity of program offerings, which the differing objectives of the institutions provide, must be safeguarded. Therefore, a realistic administrative and academic structure for the College Education Centre will be needed.

The Commission is in agreement with the principle of the College Education Centre and intends in the following pages to outline the further steps which must now be taken to finalize the development. The work of the Campus Planning Committee has been very thorough. What follows is, for the most part, an elaboration of its efforts, amended as necessary, to reflect the general opinions of the Commission on these matters.

North Bay Recommendations

Recommendation 1

The North Bay Campus of Cambrian College of Applied Arts and Technology should be established as an independent College of Applied Arts and Technology.⁵

Recommendation 2

The new College of Applied Arts and Technology, in addition to continuing its existing divisions of applied arts, business administration and technology, should enter into an agreement with the St. Joseph's School of Nursing whereby the School of Nursing would function as a health sciences division of the new College of Applied Arts and Technology.

Recommendation 3

Nipissing College should sever its affiliation with Laurentian University of

⁵ See also Recommendation 19 of the *Draft Report, Commission on Post-Secondary Education in Ontario*, Toronto, Queen's Printer, 1972.

Sudbury and be established as an independent, undergraduate University College.

Recommendation 4

The University College, in addition to continuing its existing faculties of arts and sciences, should enter into an agreement with the North Bay Teachers' College, whereby the Teachers' College would function as a faculty of education within the University College.

Recommendation 5

An Act should be drafted to provide for the creation of a new college, the components of which would be the College of Applied Arts and Technology and the University College.⁶

Recommendation 6

The overall administration of the new college, including title to all lands and holdings of the existing post-secondary educational institutions of North Bay, should be vested in a single Board of Governors.

North Bay Recommendations 1 to 6 are designed to facilitate the co-operative ownership and management of the College Education Centre so as to achieve the maximum economy in operation through a unified administration of the physical plant, as well as to provide for the necessary working base instrumental to some of the recommendations that follow.

The Commission rejects the notion of dual Boards of Governors as inimical to the successful completion of the task at hand. It is our feeling that such a structure would only constitute a breeding ground for controversy. The lay members in a unified governing body would certainly be inclined to put public interest first, whereas in a dual Board organization, lay members would inevitably tend to be drawn into a partisan role.

At present, title to the land and buildings of the College Education Centre rests with the Board of Governors of the Cambrian College of Applied Arts and Technology (which Board embraces not only the North Bay campus, but the Sault Ste. Marie and Sudbury campuses as well). When the College Education Centre was being planned, it was considered that all of the legal transactions involving land acquisition and construction could best be conducted through Cambrian College. In order to expedite the process, the four institutions waived the drawing up of formal agreements on the co-operative nature of the venture, on the understanding that this would be settled at some date prior to occupation

⁶ See also Recommendation 19 of the *Draft Report Commission on Post-Secondary Education in Ontario*, Toronto, Queen's Printer, 1972.

of the new facilities. In this way, the target completion date of the project was undoubtedly advanced.

The Commission had thought that the word Nipissing, because of its historical and geographical significance, would be appropriate for the name of the new entities involved. We now perceive that this is a source of some concern. Rather than proposing an alternative name, we suggest that the choosing of a name be left to the local people involved. If agreement can be reached on a suitable name before the proposed legislation is enacted, then the name can still be incorporated in the legislation. If a name is not proposed by that time, we suggest simply the use of North Bay as the name to be employed. This would at least be descriptive and modification could be made subsequently if desired.

Recommendation 7

Membership of the Board of Governors of the new College should consist of:

- ten members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council;
- two members elected by and from the academic staff of the College of Applied Arts and Technology;
- two members elected by and from the academic staff of the University College;
- one member elected by and from the students of the College of Applied Arts and Technology;
- one member elected by and from the students of the University College;
- one member elected at large by and from the students of the new College;
- the Principal of the College of Applied Arts and Technology;
- the Principal of the University College; and
- the President of the new College.

Given the new administrative framework, the School of Nursing and the Teachers' College will be represented through their affiliation with, respectively, the College of Applied Arts and Technology and the University College.

Recommendation 8

Meetings, processes and papers of the Board of Governors should be open to the public, excepting only instances involving personalities and strategic business decisions during process of negotiation where confidentiality may be necessary. Public notice of all Board meetings should be provided.

Recommendation 9

Occasional meetings of the Board of Governors should be arranged as public hearings so that expressions of public opinion on the programs and services of

the institution may be heard.

Recommendation 10

The Board should publish and distribute an annual report summarizing its activities and plans devoted to the service of post-secondary education in the region.

There are a number of reasons for the development of the kind of Board recommended here. Generally speaking, it seems that a board of governors should reflect the interests of the persons being served. Hence the provision of lay members from the region and representatives of faculty and students. In the instance of the lay members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, care should be taken to ensure that the overall composition of the Board will serve to reflect the proportionate representation of Franco-Ontarians in the area. Further, there can be little justification for a body which deals primarily with public funds to operate behind closed doors. Information regarding its activities should be available to all citizens of the region it serves.

More specifically for North Bay, the funds for the various educational activities may be coming from different sources in government to a single agency (the Board) on behalf of the services provided in the various components of the College. Some check on the internal distribution of these funds is necessary to ensure that they are used for the purposes for which they are provided. The most effective assurance that could be provided to the component parts of the College and to the people of the region is undoubtedly through open processes conducted by a responsible and responsive body.

Recommendation 11

The new College should be eligible and accountable for the regular provincial formula grants provided through the proposed Co-ordinating Boards;⁷ operating grants would be provided on the basis of the eligible courses offered by the component parts of the College; and capital grants would be provided on a pooled basis with regard to the shared facilities.

The Commission acknowledges the expressions of concern about misallocation of resources in ways that would prejudice the fulfillment of the roles of either the University College or the College of Applied Arts and Technology. It should be noted, however, that the separate co-ordinating boards recommended in the *Draft Report*.⁸ and more particularly the notion of a single, open, representative Board of Governors should provide full assurance that arrangements for resource allocation will be equitable.

⁷ See *Draft Report* Recommendation 51.

⁸ See *Draft Report* Recommendations 52 and 53.

Recommendation 12

Separate Academic Councils should be created for the College of Applied Arts and Technology and the University College.

Recommendation 13

The Academic Councils should be responsible for the academic policies of their respective academic units.

Recommendation 14

Membership of the Academic Councils should include administrators and representatives of the academic staff and students, provided that the elected academic staff shall always constitute a majority of the members of each Academic Council.

Recommendation 15

The Board of Governors, upon the advice of the respective Academic Councils, should be empowered to award bachelor's degrees, diplomas and certificates in any field of study which may be carried on by a college of applied arts and technology or a university.⁹

Recommendation 16

The new University College should offer an integrated (combined elementary and secondary) teacher-training program.

With a unified administration for the college, under the direction of a single board and president, it is necessary to provide means whereby the necessary and recognizable differences of roles of the two components of the college may be maintained. In view of the nature of these differences, it seems reasonable that the academic policies should be the prime responsibility of the Academic Councils of each college.

Recommendation 17

There should be regularly scheduled combined consultative meetings of the Academic Councils: such meetings should be called the Academic Assembly.

Recommendation 18

Meetings, processes and papers of the Academic Assembly should be open, and public notice should be provided for each meeting.

⁹ See *Draft Report* Recommendation 26.

Recommendation 19

The institution should consider the development of add-on courses offered on a full-time and/or part-time basis to graduates of the Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology or persons having equivalent education and/or experience, leading to the Bachelor of Nursing Science and Bachelor of Science degrees.

As mentioned earlier in this Report, there are a number of advantages to be gained through the development of the College Education Centre. The add-on courses mentioned here, for which there undoubtedly would be considerable demand, are but one example. The development of these courses would require co-operation at many levels. Proposals by the institution for extra funds for the initial development of these add-on courses should be given careful consideration.

The Ontario Government has provided for the establishment of French-language high schools, the first graduates of which will soon be seeking post-secondary education. The Commission has published a study on post-secondary educational opportunities for Franco-Ontarians and a Draft Supplementary Report, which provide further information in this regard.¹⁰

The College should design programs in anticipation of this development and ensure that the students in the French-language secondary schools are aware that the College will be offering these programs.¹¹

Recommendation 20

One of the first priorities of the North Bay College should be the development of full-time and part-time programs designed to serve the needs of Franco-Ontarians.¹²

Recommendation 21

There should be early determination on these special recommendations concerning the development of post-secondary education in North Bay.

If the necessary enabling legislation cannot be passed well before the commencement of the 1972-73 academic year, by which time the College

¹⁰ *Post-Secondary Educational Opportunities for the Ontario Francophone Population*. A Study prepared for the Commission on Post-Secondary Education in Ontario. Queen's Printer, Toronto, 1972. *Draft Supplementary Report on Post-Secondary Education for the Franco-Ontarian Population*. Commission on Post-Secondary Education in Ontario. Queen's Printer, Toronto, 1972.

¹¹ See *Draft Supplementary Report on Post-Secondary Education for the Franco-Ontarian Population*, Recommendations 9 and 10.

¹² *Ibid.*, Recommendation 1.

Education Centre will be ready for occupancy, the Commission recommends a transitional phase in which the Centre would become the property of a group chartered under the Corporations Act, which would undertake the necessary negotiations with the four present institutions, and make decisions concerning the interim operation of the new unified institution. The Board of this Corporation, if formed, should be comprised as follows:

- two members chosen by and from the present members of the Board of St. Joseph's School of Nursing;
- two members selected by and from the present Board of Nipissing College;
- two members selected by and from the North Bay members of the Board of Cambrian College;
- one member selected by and from the Trustees of the Nipissing Board of Education;
- one member selected by and from the Trustees of the Nipissing District Roman Catholic Separate School Board;
- the Chairman to be elected by and from the eight so selected.

SAULT STE. MARIE

Background

The Region

Sault Ste. Marie is the largest population centre in the Algoma District of Northeastern Ontario. In 1970, 75,409 of the district's 106,057 people lived in the greater Sault Ste. Marie area.¹³ For the past decade, the city's annual population growth rate averaged 2.3 per cent,¹⁴ slightly above the provincial average.

The 1961 census identified two major ethnic groups in the district: approximately 40 per cent of British extraction and 20 per cent with French background. Over 3,000 Indians also live in the region.

The main component of the city's 1961 labour force, 38 per cent, was engaged in the manufacturing industry.¹⁵ Another 35 per cent of the population was working either in trade or personal services.¹⁵

Further information on the ethnic origins and labour force of the region is available in Section four of this Report.

Post-Secondary Education

In 1958, a group of Sault Ste. Marie citizens organized to delineate the need for post-secondary educational services in their region. Over the last five years, Algoma College, the Algoma Regional School of Nursing and a campus of the Cambrian College of Applied Arts and Technology have been established in Sault Ste. Marie.

Algoma College was incorporated and affiliated with Laurentian University of Sudbury in 1965 and, in 1967, began offering the first year of a full-time Bachelor of Arts program along with various part-time undergraduate courses. During 1970 the College had 227 full-time students who were the first students afforded the opportunity of taking their second and third year at the College, unlike their predecessors who had to transfer to another institution. The part-time enrolment has grown steadily and for 1970 comprised 950 students. The College has also pioneered a unique Indian Studies program in co-operation with the Keewatinung Institute. Until the summer of 1971 the College was located in prefabricated buildings on the Cambrian College campus. At that time it moved to a 53-acre campus in a suburban area of the city. The premises, formerly a residential Indian School built in the 1930s, are not modern, but offer enough space for the accommodation and immediate expansion of the College.

¹³ 1970 *Municipal Directory*, Ontario Department of Municipal Affairs, February 1970, 79.

¹⁴ *Design for Development: Northeastern Ontario Region*, Ontario Department of Treasury and Economics, January 1971, 193.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 201.

When the Algoma Regional School of Nursing enrolled its first students in a two-year program in 1968, the two hospital-based Schools of Nursing in Sault Ste. Marie were admitting their last students. By 1970, the enrolment in nursing had reached 109 students. The School, which presently rents facilities in an industrial area of the city, expects soon to move on to the Cambrian College campus.

The Sault Ste. Marie Campus of Cambrian College, together with the North Bay and Sudbury Campuses, make up one of the province's twenty Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology. Established in 1967, the campus inherited the staff and newly constructed facilities of the Ontario Vocational Centre in Sault Ste. Marie. The campus presently offers courses in business, applied arts and technology, which in 1970 served 785 full-time and 1,279 part-time students. During the same year the College also offered an adult retraining program which enrolled approximately 475 full-time students.

In 1969 Cambrian College drafted Master Plans, short-term to 1977 and long-term to 1985, which originally included facilities for Algoma College. Algoma College, however, decided later to move to their own campus as the plans developed by Cambrian College did not appear to satisfy their requirements.

The further development of the institutions will be described in the next section.

The Findings

The Present Situation

In June of 1971 when the Commission visited Sault Ste. Marie the three post-secondary educational institutions were developing almost wholly independently of each other. Although negotiations had begun for the Algoma Regional School of Nursing to move on to the Cambrian College campus, no precise plans were yet available.

Cambrian College had begun construction based on its Master Plan and, by 1976, anticipates having developed approximately 100 acres of campus. This development is expected to incorporate 352,000 gross square feet of buildings housing lecture theatres, auditorium, general purpose classrooms and laboratories, cafeteria, library computer facilities, and providing for outdoor athletic and recreational facilities. Student residences are also a part of the College's development plans.

The school acquired by Algoma College has been renovated to meet the provincial Fire Marshal's regulations. While no major building plans have been devised, the College is in possession of 368 acres of land in yet another part of the city which has been held in anticipation of future growth.

With the exception of the negotiation between Cambrian College and the Algoma Regional School of Nursing, the Commission was not aware of any

other form of co-operation among the institutions at the time of its first visit. Since then, co-operative efforts have been developed between Algoma College and the Algoma Regional School of Nursing in the area of standards, programs and course evaluation. Voluntary co-operation between Cambrian College and Algoma College has also developed recently: Algoma students are taking Cambrian courses and a joint course, to be taught by faculty from both institutions and open to students from both institutions, is presently under consideration.

The Demand for Post-Secondary Education

The primary source of students for the three post-secondary educational institutions in Sault Ste. Marie is the secondary school graduation in the Algoma District. In analysing the extent of this source, the method used here is to examine the Grades 12 and 13 retirements in the district with respect to the reasonable participation rates of this group in post-secondary education. These calculations are contained in Table 2-10. Figures for an average participation rate of 50 per cent and 60 per cent are used, as it is unlikely that the Algoma District rate will exceed the expected 1980 provincial rate of 60 per cent.

The expected freshman intake, as calculated by the institutions is reproduced in Figure 1 and contrasted against the projections for the same period derived from Table 2-10 for selected years.

Figure 1

	Institutional Expectations	Probable Low (50%)	Development High (60%)
1972	989	632	758
1975	1,295	856	1,028
1978	n.a.	1,192	1,430

From Figure 1, it can be seen that the institutional expectations, in total, appear overly optimistic when compared with the low and the high probable development projections.

Cambrian College is the only institution presently engaged in a building program, although it is clear that permanent facilities will have to be developed for the Nursing School, and that Algoma will also need to clarify its permanent location and accommodation. Simple arithmetic shows that for its projected full-time enrolment in 1975, 1,532 students (see Table 2-13) combined with 150 nursing students (see Table 2-12) and further combined with, say, 400 manpower students, for a total of some 2,080 full-time students, the projected building program provides 352,000 square feet—that is, some 170 square feet per full-time student. Such provision would appear to be generous by standards

now prevailing in Ontario. When this perception is combined with the prospect that the institutional projections may be overly optimistic, there is some cause for reconsideration of plans for capital development in Sault Ste. Marie.

Conclusions

The previous pages have shown that there is a growing need for post-secondary education in the Sault Ste. Marie area which will require a reasonably good range of undergraduate programs. It is unlikely, however, that the number of students involved will be sufficient to justify the establishment of more than one full-scale post-secondary educational institution in the area.

As also mentioned earlier, Cambrian College is engaged in a considerable expansion program which incorporates many of the facilities required by a large institution of higher education. Although Algoma College is not presently at the same stage of planning, it will most probably require similar expansion in the near future.

To ensure that an unjustifiable duplication of facilities does not develop, the need for some form of co-operation among the institutions seems necessary. This may take one of two forms.

One is combined development on a single campus of the various educational programs and activities of the several institutions, with considerable sharing of capital facilities and the merging of certain administrative and central support services. Sooner or later, such a development would begin re-organization under a unified governing authority. The other alternative would involve the continuation of independent institutions in some formalized co-operative arrangement. The degree of co-operation would, of course, have to assure that capital provisions would not exceed the levels required for a unified institution. Moreover, such co-operation and co-ordination of programs would have to offset the usual diseconomies of small-scale operation.

While the former alternative, simple unification, had previously been envisaged in some quarters (though not necessarily by the Commission in its draft report), the desire for independence, and the willingness to co-operate seem to make the latter appropriate, given that capital developments have not yet reached the point where combined use has become imperative.

The following recommendations are therefore made to provide for the working out of the co-operative arrangements that the Commission sees as appropriate.

Sault Ste. Marie Recommendations

Recommendation 1

The Sault Ste. Marie Campus of Cambrian College of Applied Arts and

Technology should be established as an independent College of Applied Arts and Technology.

Recommendation 2

The Board of Governors of Algoma Regional School of Nursing should enter into an agreement with the Board of Governors of the College of Applied Arts and Technology in Sault Ste. Marie, which will provide for the operation of the School of Nursing on the College campus for an interim period of three years. After that time, provision should be made for consideration of a merger between the two Boards.

Recommendation 3

Algoma College should be separated from Laurentian University of Sudbury and be incorporated and chartered as an independent, undergraduate, degree-granting, liberal arts and science college.

Recommendation 4

Levels of operating support for each institution should be the same as the unit cost levels provincially established for institutions of viable scale.

The above recommendation is a reinforcement of the Commission's position that no extraordinary grants shall be made if scales of operation are diminished, due to a conscious determination by the institutions not to combine some operations and/or facilities.

Recommendation 5

The institutions should establish such co-operative committees and agreements as are necessary to provide for the effective use of operating resources, such agreements to include the operation of joint and common programs and services.

Recommendation 6

New capital grants to any of the present institutions should be suspended pending the completion of a general plan for the accommodation and academic and physical development of the several institutions. Such a plan should:

- a. relate individual and total enrolment projections realistically to demographic data such as that presented in the Appendix to the Commission's Report;
- b. provide total facilities and resources in extent no greater than provincial standards would support in a combined development;
- c. provide for permanent accommodation for the Algoma Regional School of

Nursing on the campus of the College of Applied Arts and Technology; and

- d. provide for permanent accommodation for Algoma College.

The apparent lack of co-operation which has existed among the institutions in Sault Ste. Marie does not yet appear to have resulted in any duplication of effort or facilities. The individual development of each institution has undoubtedly been of benefit to the Sault Ste. Marie area. It should be realized, however, that the continuation of wholly independent development will considerably lessen the justification for provision of any extraordinary capital or operating funds in recognition of individually diminished scales of activity. The Commission's recommendations for Sault Ste. Marie are intended, therefore, to prevent the duplication of facilities or services that could arise from the desire of the institutions to pursue largely independent courses of development.

The determination of areas and degrees of co-operation must be made openly by the institutions themselves, in consultation with each other and with the community they serve. It may be expected, though not necessarily, that the plan outlined in Recommendation 6 would provide for the shared use of certain facilities. Obviously, the plan should be established under the auspices of a special joint committee formed of representatives of the three institutions, including particularly, representatives of the governing bodies, administrative officials, academic staff and students.¹⁶ Detailed arrangements for the undertaking of the planning work would be devised through the collective responsibility of the institutions. Finally, the findings of the various reports of the Commission should be taken into account by any such special joint committee.

¹⁶ See *Draft Report* Recommendation 55.

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APPENDIX A

Table 1-1

Population by Districts, Northeastern Ontario

	1961 ¹	1966 ²	1969 ²
Algoma	111,408	99,875	106,057
Cochrane	95,666	78,967	78,251
Manitoulin	11,176	6,631	6,840
Nipissing	70,568	62,737	66,909
Sudbury	165,862	152,312	167,060
Timiskaming	50,971	41,609	41,694
Northeastern Total	505,651	442,131	466,811
Provincial Population	6,236,092	6,960,870	7,079,653

¹ 1961 *Census of Canada*, Catalogue 92-526, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

² 1970 *Municipal Directory*, Ontario Department of Municipal Affairs.

Table 1-2

Population of Urban Centres, Northeastern Ontario¹

Centres	1961	1966	1970 ²
Regional Centre			
North Bay	23,781	23,635	45,258
Sault Ste. Marie	64,963	74,594	75,409
Sudbury	80,120	84,888	90,543
Sub-Regional Centre			
Kapuskasing	11,453	12,617	12,519
Kirkland Lake	17,422	15,784	n.a.
Timmins	29,270	29,303	27,633
Tri-Town	9,743	10,587	n.a.
Full Convenience Centre			
Blind River	4,093	3,617	3,350
Capreol	3,003	3,092	3,271
Chapleau	3,785	3,778	n.a.
Chelmsford	2,559	2,752	n.a.
Cochrane	4,521	4,775	4,845
Coniston	2,692	2,692	2,933
Copper Cliff	3,600	3,505	3,729
Elliot Lake	13,179	7,014	9,043
Englehart	1,786	1,790	1,737
Espanola	5,353	5,567	5,607
Hearst	2,373	2,882	3,379
Iroquois Falls	1,681	1,834	7,011
Levack	3,178	3,025	2,829
Mattawa	3,314	3,143	2,930
Sturgeon Falls	6,288	6,430	6,524
Wawa	4,439	4,927	
Daily Shopping Centre			
Creighton	1,727	1,463	n.a.
Little Current	1,527	1,441	1,539
Lively	3,211	3,169	2,816
Massey	1,324	1,223	1,229
Moosonee	975	1,110	1,330
Smooth Rock Falls	1,131	1,191	1,167
Thessalon	1,725	1,688	1,776

¹ *Design for Development: Northeastern Ontario Region*, Department of Treasury and Economics, 194-195.

² 1970 *Municipal Directory*, Ontario Department of Municipal Affairs.

Table 1-3

Growth Rates of Urban Centres, Northeastern Ontario¹

Regional Centre	Average Annual Rate of Growth	
	1961-66 Per cent	1961-69 Per cent
North Bay	0.1	1.8
Sault Ste. Marie	2.8	2.3
Province of Ontario	2.2	2.2

¹ *Design for Development: Northeastern Ontario Region*, Department of Treasury and Economics, 193.

Table 1-4

Population by Ethnic Origins 1961¹

	Nipissing District	North Bay	Algoma District	Sault Ste. Marie
British	28,951	12,763	52,839	20,447
French	30,793	6,292	21,394	5,194
German	2,351	750	5,050	1,499
Italian	1,973	1,591	11,006	8,268
Jewish	129	76	118	95
Netherlands	686	316	1,505	418
Polish	950	232	2,325	1,051
Russian	115	33	284	131
Scandinavian	756	227	2,031	597
Ukrainian	514	167	2,774	1,240
Other European	1,304	518	7,645	3,309
Asiatic	205	132	371	116
Native Indian and Eskimo	996	75	2,989	108
Other and not stated	845	609	1,077	615

¹ 1961 *Census of Canada*, Catalogue 92-526, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Table 1-5

North Bay Population by Age and by Sex

Age Ranges	1961 ¹		1966 ²	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 4	1,547	1,517	2,324	2,241
5 - 9	1,268	1,232	2,513	2,404
10 - 14	1,137	1,130	2,106	2,010
15 - 19	845	982	1,684	1,799
20 - 24	876	1,018	1,238	1,285
25 - 34	1,730	1,590	2,492	2,553
35 - 44	1,492	1,630	2,478	2,508
45 - 54	1,211	1,170	1,908	1,921
55 - 64	793	799	1,175	1,252
65 - 69	360	372	438	467
70 +	519	563	726	927
Sub-Total	11,778	12,003	19,082	19,367
Total		23,781		38,449

¹ 1961 *Census of Canada*, Catalogue 92-525, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

² *Survey of Markets*, 1970, Financial Post. 155.

Table 1-6

Sault Ste. Marie Population by Age and by Sex

Age Ranges	1961 ¹		1966 ²	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 4	2,500	2,528	4,665	4,621
5 - 9	2,327	2,261	4,607	4,710
10 - 14	2,153	2,020	4,089	3,936
15 - 19	1,639	1,690	3,421	3,347
20 - 24	1,620	1,622	2,735	2,806
25 - 34	3,352	2,896	5,194	4,988
35 - 44	3,061	2,975	5,171	4,807
45 - 54	2,501	2,224	3,757	3,435
55 - 64	1,487	1,431	2,259	2,125
65 - 69	541	545	665	737
70 +	790	925	1,184	1,335
Sub-Total	21,971	21,117	37,747	36,847
Total		43,088		74,594

¹ 1961 *Census of Canada*, Catalogue 92-525, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

² *Survey of Markets*, 1970, Financial Post. 169.

Table 2-1

Educational Achievement, Algoma and Nipissing Districts, Northeastern Ontario and Province of Ontario¹

<i>Educational achievement of population over 15, not attending school</i>	Algoma		Nipissing		Northeastern Ontario		Province of Ontario	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Less than 5 years elementary	5,448	8.5	4,628	11.6	31,003	10.8	239,097	6.1
5 years or more elementary	25,729	40.2	15,513	38.8	121,723	42.5	1,471,078	37.8
1-3 years secondary	19,849	31.0	11,298	28.3	81,440	28.4	1,206,845	31.0
4-5 years secondary	10,330	16.1	6,854	17.2	41,262	14.4	737,462	18.9
Some university	1,359	2.1	822	2.0	5,768	2.0	108,525	2.8
University degree	1,334	2.1	826	2.1	5,418	1.9	132,445	3.4
Total	64,049	100.0	39,941	100.0	286,614	100.0	3,895,452	100.0

¹ *Design for Development: Northeastern Ontario Region*, Department of Treasury and Economics, 79.

Table 2-2

Francophone Secondary School Enrolments¹

	Northeastern Ontario ²	Province of Ontario
1967	2,889	15,863
1968	6,153	22,385

N.B. In 1968, the Ontario Government provided high school education for the francophone population of Ontario. This accounts for the high percentage of growth rate from 1967 to 1968.

¹ *Report of the Committee on French Language Schools in Ontario*, 1968, Department of Education, Toronto, 84-85.

² A breakdown by district is not available.

Table 2-3

Nipissing District Secondary School Enrolments by Grade and Year¹

Actual							
	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12	Grade 13	Other	Total
1963	1,140	1,002	798	571	285	151	3,947
1964	1,211	1,034	865	742	341	194	4,387
1965	1,269	1,128	928	786	409	351	4,871
1966	1,287	1,207	996	815	374	393	5,072
1967	1,408	1,223	1,050	911	382	327	5,301
1968	1,706	1,494	1,185	1,019	418	304	6,126
Projected							
1969	1,831	1,745	1,463	1,158	456	352	7,005
1970	1,948	1,855	1,697	1,422	501	402	7,825
1971	2,076	1,963	1,793	1,642	596	447	8,517
1972	2,187	2,068	1,883	1,729	684	485	9,036
1973	2,256	2,153	1,986	1,794	712	518	9,419
1974	2,319	2,217	2,071	1,890	731	556	9,784
1975	2,340	2,276	2,134	1,968	763	600	10,081
1976	2,366	2,293	2,191	2,025	792	633	10,300
1977	2,349	2,315	2,208	2,078	813	662	10,425
1978	2,140	2,296	2,231	2,091	832	671	10,261
1979	1,785	2,089	2,213	2,111	835	651	9,684
1980	1,403	1,742	2,015	2,091	841	602	8,694

¹ Ontario Secondary School Enrollment Projections to 1981/82, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, Toronto, 1970, 74.

Table 2-4

**Nipissing District, Projected Post-Secondary Education Pool of Students for
1972, 1975 and 1980**

	1971	1974	1979
Grade 12 Enrolments ¹	1,642	1,890	2,111
Survival Rate ¹	.80	.80	.80
Grade 12 Graduates	1,314	1,512	1,689
Next Year Grade 13 Enrolments ¹	684	763	841
Grade 12 Retirements	630	749	848
Current Grade 13 Enrolments ¹	596	731	835
Survival Rate ¹	.80	.80	.80
Grade 13 Retirements	477	585	668
Total Grade 12 & 13 Retirements	1,107	1,334	1,516
Participation Rates 50 Per cent	554	667	758
60 Per cent	642	800	910
70 Per cent	775	934	1,061

¹ Ontario Secondary School Enrollment Projections to 1981/82, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, Toronto, 1970, 4, 74.

Table 2-5

Cambrian College, North Bay Campus Enrolments¹

	<u>Number of Full-Time Students</u>				<u>Retraining Programs</u>	<u>Extension</u>
	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Total	Average Monthly Enrolment	Programs
Actual						
1968-69	226	56		282	123	
1969-70	267	113	24	404	138	666
1970-71	309	170	37	516	128	771
Projected						
1971				600	165	852
1972-73				662	176	943
1973-74				700	182	990
1974-75				730	187	1,040
1975-76				760	193	1,090

¹ Information sent to the Commission by Cambrian College, July 12, 1971.

Table 2-6

Nipissing College Enrolments¹

	<u>Number of Full-Time Students</u>				<u>Teacher Education</u>			<u>Extension Programs</u>	
	<u>First Year</u>	<u>Second Year</u>	<u>Third Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>One-Year Program</u>	<u>B. Ed. Program</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Arts & Science</u>	<u>Teacher Education</u>
Actual									
1968-69	54	-	-	54				413	
1969-70	73	-	-	73				530	
1970-71	88	-	-	88				780	
Projected									
1971-72	115	-	-	115	250		250	800	
1972-73	130	100	-	230	200		200	850	
1973-74	150	115	90	355	175	75	250	875	200
1974-75	175	135	100	410	150	150	300	900	250
1975-76	200	155	125	480	100	225	325	925	300

¹ Information sent to the Commission by Nipissing College, June 16, 1971.

Table 2-7

North Bay Teachers' College Enrolments¹**Number of Full-Time Students**

Actual	
1968-69	540
1969-70	495
1970-71	394
Projected	
1971-72	200
1972-73	225
1973-74	180 - for pass degree
1974-75	225 - normal growth
1975-76	250 - normal growth

¹ Information sent to the Commission, June 9, 1971.

Table 2-8

St. Joseph's School of Nursing Enrolments¹

	<u>Number of Full-Time Students</u>			
	<u>First Year</u>	<u>Second Year</u>	<u>Intermediate</u>	<u>Total</u>
Actual				
1968-69	53	42	34	129
1969-70	50	33	32	115
1970-71	47	38	29	114
Projected				
1971-76	50	40	-	90

¹ Information sent to the Commission, June 4, 1971.

Table 2-9

Algoma District Secondary School Enrolments by Grade and Year¹

	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12	Grade 13	Other	Total
Actual							
1963	1,692	1,471	1,084	743	257	228	5,475
1964	1,846	1,537	1,243	917	359	257	6,159
1965	1,922	1,625	1,252	1,025	393	378	6,595
1966	1,931	1,683	1,362	1,009	393	489	6,867
1967	2,122	1,802	1,492	1,130	385	499	7,430
1968	2,314	1,971	1,589	1,301	459	496	8,130
Projected							
1969	2,411	2,208	1,777	1,426	529	516	8,867
1970	2,615	2,315	2,002	1,619	577	539	9,667
1971	3,001	2,527	2,114	1,857	651	582	10,732
1972	3,534	2,897	2,319	1,995	743	652	12,140
1973	3,903	3,406	2,669	2,185	793	729	13,685
1974	3,988	3,756	3,150	2,512	863	806	15,075
1975	3,884	3,833	3,482	2,961	988	858	16,006
1976	3,796	3,727	3,563	3,270	1,167	883	16,406
1977	3,688	3,638	3,473	3,341	1,288	884	16,312
1978	3,487	3,530	3,392	3,253	1,319	862	15,843
1979	3,144	3,334	3,293	3,174	1,288	822	15,055
1980	2,864	3,002	3,112	3,078	1,259	773	14,088
1981	2,671	2,731	2,795	2,924	1,224	720	13,065

¹ *Ontario Secondary School Enrollment Projections to 1981/82*, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, Toronto, 1970, 24.

Table 2-10

Algoma District, Projected Post-Secondary Education Pool of Students for 1972, 1975 and 1978

	1971	1974	1977
Grade 12 Enrolments ¹	1,857	2,512	3,341
Survival Rate ¹	.80	.80	.80
Grade 12 Graduates	1,486	2,010	2,673
Next Year Grade 13 Enrolments ¹	743	988	1,319
Grade 12 Retirements	743	1,022	1,354
Current Grade 13 Enrolments ¹	651	863	1,288
Survival Rate ¹	.80	.80	.80
Grade 13 Retirements	521	691	1,030
Total Grade 12 & 13 Retirements	1,264	1,713	2,384
Participation Rates 50 Per cent	632	856	1,192
60 Per cent	758	1,028	1,430
70 Per cent	885	1,199	1,669

¹ *Ontario Secondary School Enrollment Projections to 1981/82*, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, Toronto, 1970, 4, 24.

Table 2-11

Algoma College Enrolments¹

	<u>Number of Full-Time Students</u>			<u>Total</u>	<u>Extension Program</u>
	<u>First Year</u>	<u>Second Year</u>	<u>Third Year</u>		
Actual					
1968-69	108	-	-	108	576
1969-70	141	-	-	141	718
1970-71	227	-	-	227	950
Projected					
1971-72	240	140	-	380	
1972-73	296	188	142	628	
1973-74	325	207	169	701	
1974-75	365	228	186	781	
1975-76	-	-	-	-	

¹ Information sent to the Commission, June, 1971.

Table 2-12

Algoma Regional School of Nursing Enrolments¹

	<u>Number of Full-Time Students</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>First Year</u>	<u>Second Year</u>	<u>Third Year</u>	
Actual				
1969-70	57	-	-	57
1970-71	60	49	-	109
Projected				
1971-72	72	54	45	171
1972-73	80	65	50	195
1973-74	80	70	-	150
1974-75	80	70	-	150
1975-76	80	70	-	150

¹ Information sent to the Commission, July 6, 1971.

Table 2-13

Cambrian College, Sault Ste. Marie Campus Enrolments ¹

	<u>Number of Full-Time Students</u>			<u>Total</u>	<u>Retraining Programs</u>	<u>Extension Programs</u>
	<u>First Year</u>	<u>Second Year</u>	<u>Third Year</u>			
Actual						
1968-69	420	171	-	591	n.a.	893
1969-70	486	235	14	735	n.a.	1,234
1970-71	470	284	16	770	475	1,279
Projected						
1971-72	550	295	45	890	396	1,370
1972-73	613	392	50	1,055	n.a.	1,425
1973-74	674	444	57	1,175	n.a.	1,505
1974-75	741	526	68	1,335	n.a.	1,715
1975-76	815	635	82	1,532	n.a.	1,725

¹ Information sent to the Commission, June, 1971.

Table 3-1

North Bay & Sault Ste. Marie Composition of the Labour Force by Industry Division, 1961 ¹

	<u>North Bay</u>		<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Total Labour Force	8,693		16,680	
Agriculture	7	0.1	35	0.2
Fishing Trapping & Forestry	48	0.6	144	0.9
Mining	40	0.5	55	0.3
Manufacturing	849	9.8	6,395	38.4
Construction	594	6.8	1,209	7.2
Transportation Communication & Utilities	1,850	21.2	1,355	8.1
Trade	1,522	17.5	2,533	15.2
Finance Insurance & Real Estate	292	3.4	434	2.6
Personal Services	2,126	24.4	3,202	19.2
Government	993	11.4	792	4.7
Not stated	372	4.3	526	3.2

¹ *Design for Development: Northeastern Ontario Region*, Department of Treasury and Economics, 201, 202.

APPENDIX B

Table 4-1

List of briefs presented at public hearings of January 11 and 18, 1971 at:

NORTH BAY

Title	Author and/or Organization
Library Needs of the Francophone Community of North Bay	Francophone Community of North Bay (L. P. Delean)
Submission	Nipissing Board of Education (Edward Monkman)
Brief	Nipissing College (Dr. J. W. Trusler)
Submission	Rudderham & Steadman (Cambrian CAAT)
Mémoire à la Commission Wright concernant l'éducation post-secondaire pour l'élément francophone dans le district de Nipissing	Solanges Foy, Therese Robert, Laura Charron
A brief review of the present status and some future prospects for the North Bay College Education Centre	R. J. Moynan (Cambrian CAAT & North Bay College Education Centre)
Accountability in post-secondary education	Dr. M. A. Hewgill (Cambrian CAAT)
Presentation	Dr. J. W. Trusler (Nipissing College)

SAULT STE. MARIE

Brief	Sault-Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation (Robert Tisdall)
Brief	Sault Ste. Marie Board of Education (Ralph S. Derby)
Algoma College	Sault Ste. Marie Chamber of Commerce (B. G. Jones)
Brief	Principal's Executive Committee of Sault Ste. Marie Campus of Cambrian College
Brief	A. H. Rose
Brief	Sault Ste. Marie Public Library (D. H. Roy)
Brief	Steelworkers (A. Yule)

APPENDIX C

Table 4-2

List of briefs presented at meetings of June 14, 15 and 16, 1971 at:

NORTH BAY

Title	Author and/or Organization
Presentation to Dr. Wright and the Commission on Post-Secondary Education on the occasion of their visit to North Bay on June 14th and 15th, 1971	Submitted by Dr. J. W. Trusler, Chairman, Board of Governors of Nipissing College
A brief on a proposed Administration for the College Education Centre of North Bay	Dr. G. J. Zytaruk, President, Nipissing College
A brief on Post-Secondary Education	Board of Governors of Nipissing College, presented by Dr. J. W. Trusler, Chairman of the Board of Governors
A brief to the Commission on Post-Secondary Education on behalf of St. Joseph's School of Nursing, North Bay	School of Nursing Management Committee
A brief on the Future Administrative Structure of the Totally New Post-Secondary Education Complex in North Bay	Submitted by Mr. R. J. Moynan, Chairman of the Joint Campus Development Committee and Local Chairman of the Board of Governors of Cambrian College

SAULT STE. MARIE

Independence for Cambrian College, Sault Ste. Marie	Submitted by Members of the Administration, Cambrian College, Sault Ste. Marie
Brief to the Board of Governors re: Cambrian College of Applied Arts and Technology, Sault Ste. Marie Campus—Purpose: Complete separation of Sault Ste. Marie Campus from Sudbury and North Bay campuses as of the beginning of 1971/72 fiscal year, April 1st, 1971	Submitted by the Students' Administrative Council

APPENDIX D

Table 4-3

List of persons in attendance at meetings of June, 1971 at:

NORTH BAY

Cambrian College of Applied Arts and Technology

Mrs. Margaret A. Crowe, Professor
Dr. Ken A. Devlin, Chairman of Technology
Mr. Guy Gauthier, Chairman of Applied Arts Program
Dr. M. A. Hewgill, Principal
Mr. Gary R. James, Chairman of Marketing Program
Mr. Fred Knight, Director and Manager of Audio Visual
Mr. Dean McCubbin, Professor
Mr. Keith McIntyre, Dean of Business Division
Mr. John McKee, Professor and Supervisor of Business Administration Subjects
Mr. R. J. Moynan, Chairman, Campus Development Committee
Mr. Neil Murphy, Registrar
Mr. J. G. Poff, President of Faculty Association
Mr. G. H. Reynolds, Director of Student Affairs
Mr. Ken Rudderham, Chairman of Accounting and Business Administration
Mrs. Kae Williams, Professor and Supervisor of Secretarial Program
Dr. D. W. Wilson, Dean of Applied Arts and Technology

Nipissing College

Mr. Bruce Bothwell, President of Student Council
Mr. Robert Cassidy, Professor
Mr. William J. Hotten, Business Manager

Mr. J. H. Kennedy, Member of the Board of Governors
Dr. Norbert Schuldes, Professor
Rev. Father T. V. Sobisch, Member of the Board of Governors
Dr. J. W. Trusler, Chairman, Board of Governors
Dr. G. J. Zytaruk, President

North Bay Teachers' College

Mr. Melvin Curtis, Vice Principal
Mr. Bob Gernon, Student
Mr. A. J. Johnson, Acting Principal
Mr. Roger Konopelky, Vice President of Student Council
Mr. Peter Kusinskis, President of Student Council
Mr. Al Schmidt, Secretary Treasurer of the Faculty Association
Mr. Ollan White, Chairman of the Faculty Association

St. Joseph's School of Nursing

Mr. Herb Brown, Member of the Management Committee
Sister Annette Gatien, Director of Nursing Services
Mr. O. B. Gillespie, Assistant Administrator
Mrs. Catherine MacCormack, Director of Nursing
Dr. Donald Paine, Chairman of the School of Nursing
Mrs. Sheila Parrish, Professor
Sister Patricia, Assistant Superior General
Rev. Father T. V. Sobisch, Member of the School of Nursing Management Committee

Sister Sheila Ann Spooner, Director
Mr. Edwin Taylor, Director of Nursing,
Psychiatric Hospital
Mrs. Barbara Toivanen, Teacher
Mr. Jack H. Trussler, Member of the
School of Nursing Management
Committee

Campus Development Committee

Mr. Herb Brown, Member of the
Management Committee
Dr. M. A. Hewgill, Principal, Cambrian
College of Applied Arts and Technology
Mr. A. J. Johnson, Principal, North Bay
Teachers' College
Mr. R. J. Moynan, Chairman, Campus
Development Committee
Mr. Stan A. Norton, Applied Arts and
Technology Branch, Superintendent
Educational Services and Staff Resources
Sister Sheila Ann Spooner, Director, St.
Joseph's School of Nursing
Mr. Jack Sullivan, Secretary, Campus
Development Committee
Mr. Jack H. Trussler, Member of the
School of Nursing Management
Committee
Mr. G. L. Woodruff, Director, Teacher
Education Branch
Dr. G. J. Zytaruk, President, Nipissing
College

SAULT STE. MARIE

Algoma College

Professor John Abbott
Mr. Iain Bates, Librarian

Mr. Paul Blomkvist, Student
Dr. Ian W. Brown, Acting Principal
Dr. J. M. Cameron, Vice Chairman, Board
of Governors
Professor Robert Ewing
Mr. Hassan Gardezi, Faculty Member
Mr. Lorne Godson, Extension Student
Mr. Jim Gough, Student
Mr. Thomas Hahn, Faculty Member
Mr. Harold MacDonald, Registrar
Professor J. K. McLarty

Algoma Regional School of Nursing

Miss Judi Green, Student
Miss Susan Hamel, Student
Sister Rita Kennedy, Director
Sister Margaret MacLean, Co-ordinator of
the Second-year Program
Mrs. Donna Morrison, Teacher
Mrs. Marie Price, Health Nurse and
Counsellor
Miss Louise Paolini, Student
Mr. John T. Stubbs, Chairman of the Board
of Governors
Mrs. Geraldine Tier, Student

Cambrian College of Applied Arts and Technology

Mr. T. A. Angus, Member of the Board of
Governors
Mr. Barry J. Baker, Director of Student
Affairs
Mrs. Harriet Black, Member of the Board
of Governors

Mr. Bruce C. Campbell, Chairman of the
Business Division
Mr. John E. Code, Dean of Technology
Mr. Robert A. Fatt, Student Counsellor
Mr. Paul Krmpotich, Chairman of the
Board of Governors
Mr. Ray Lawson, Principal
Mr. Arthur Marguet, Chairman of Applied
Arts Division
Mr. D. W. Murray, Member of the Board of
Governors
Mr. Jack Sullivan, Faculty Member
Mr. Kelly Sweeney, Student
Mr. Cary R. Williamson, Student
Mr. Robert J. Wismer, Member of Board
of Governors

APPENDIX E

List of materials received since release of the *Draft Report on Post-Secondary Education in North Bay and Sault Ste. Marie, October, 1971.*

Title	Author and/or Organization
Response to the Draft Report on Post-Secondary Education in North Bay by the Commission on Post-Secondary Education in Ontario	Cambrian College Board of Governors
Summary of Cambrian College Faculty and Administration Reaction to Proposals of the Wright Commission on the North Bay College Education Centre	J. G. Poff for the Faculty Committee
Cambrian Student Administrative Council	Robert Bunclark
Recommendations regarding the College Education Centre	R. J. Moynan, Campus Development Committee
Letter	Dr. J. W. Trusler, Chairman, Nipissing College Board of Governors
Letter	Mr. A. J. Johnson, Acting Principal, North Bay Teachers' College
Comment on Report of Commission on Post-Secondary Education in North Bay and Sault Ste. Marie	Mrs. Marie Price, Algoma Regional School of Nursing
Letter	John T. Stubbs, Chairman, Algoma Regional School of Nursing Board of Governors
Response to the Draft Report on Post-Secondary Education in Sault Ste. Marie by the Commission on Post-Secondary Education in Ontario	Cambrian College Board of Governors
Supplementary Submission to the Commission on Post-Secondary Education in Ontario	Cambrian College Principal and Administrators, Sault Ste. Marie
Report from the Commission on Post-Secondary Education Committee	Robert A. Fatt, President, Cambrian College Faculty Association, Sault Ste. Marie
Interim Report for the Commission on Post-Secondary Education in Ontario	Committee on Undergraduate Education, Algoma College

A Brief by the Student Council of Algoma College concerning its interpretations of and opinion on the Draft Report on Post-Secondary Education in North Bay and Sault Ste. Marie

Student Council, Algoma College

Brief

Dr. Ian Brown, Acting Principal, Algoma College

Letter

Lawrence Brown, Chairman, Algoma College Board of Governors

Letter

Thomas Hahn, Principal, Algoma Music Conservatory

Letter

Robert Cassidy, President, Nipissing College Faculty Association

POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION IN NORTH BAY AND SAULT STE. MARIE